

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1788.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the honourable the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of VIRGINIA.

THE length of the address I had lately the honour to make to you, rendered it inconvenient at that time to bring before you some further considerations, which appear of some importance. The situation of your eastern shore counties is a matter that should be seriously considered, before you determine to reject the proposed constitution. Should Virginia decline the new confederacy, the good people of Accomack and Northampton, will find themselves separated from the rest of the state by a great bay, larger than the entrance of the Mediterranean, which divides Africa from Europe, while the adjoining state of Maryland is distinguished from them by a mere imaginary line. The eastern shore of Virginia must be at this time exceedingly connected with the lower counties of Maryland by blood and marriage, and by a variety of business. They would be particularly exposed to the fleets of the union and of foreigners, were they not to join the new confederacy; for their situation is almost insular, the length of their boundary line dividing them from Maryland being but fourteen miles. Whether they would remain with Virginia under these circumstances, or unite with Maryland and the union, seems a question deserving your serious reflections. In considering this point you will recollect, that every member of the Maryland convention for the eastern shore, and all the members of the Delaware convention, representing the body of the peninsula, were decidedly in favour of the constitution. You will also remember the inducements those counties would have in the market for their produce, which, in the event of their being out of the new union, will be burdened with the impost that will certainly be laid upon all foreign articles imported. Similar considerations may influence other parts of your state to secede from Virginia, and cling to the union.

If there are any of the citizens of your state who expect to see manufactures established in Virginia, it will appear of great consequence to them that you should be a part of the new confederacy; for if your workmen cannot vend their commodities in the other states without meeting the foreign impost, which will fall on all articles not of the growth or manufacture of the union, it will operate exceedingly to discourage them. Two circumstances within your command promise more success in manufactures than might at first view appear to be the case—your coal, which is yet peculiar to Virginia on the sea coast, an article highly important to a great number of manufactures; and cotton, which must be the great American raw material for piece goods. The shores of James and Apomattox rivers seem most particularly interested in these considerations, though they are of real and great importance to the state at large.

The expected trade of Virginia with that fertile country between Patowmack and the Lakes, together with your Indian trade through the waters of the Ohio, would be lost, if your honourable house should finally reject the constitution. The waters of the Monongahela are indispensably necessary to secure these advantages to you, but you will remember the imposition of a toll and duty on every thing passing through that channel to and from Virginia, would turn the trade into another course. The new union would find its own interest in promoting the northern communications by the Susquehanna and the Mohawk's river, which flow through New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Should you attempt to form a small confederacy, you would be constrained to give up considerable points (some of them perhaps very injurious to you) to secure the accession of the few states who might consent to come into it. North-Carolina, for instance, should that state decline the proposed government, might insist on her paper money being introduced into the business of both states. Many other inconveniences of a like nature would certainly present themselves.

The treaties subsisting at this time between the United States and foreign nations cannot continue in force with Virginia, if separated from the union. We may doubt whether they would be renewed with her, as the inducements she could hold out alone would probably be insufficient, and it is reasonable to suppose a connexion with any state that should withdraw herself from the union would be declined, at least for a time, by all foreign powers who might desire a connexion with the new confederacy.

The shock to public and private credit both at home and abroad, that will be consequent on the rejection of the proposed government, will be most

violent and dreadful. Every scheme of prudence and enterprise among our own citizens, every plan of adventure and establishment here, many of which are doubtless now in contemplation by foreigners, will be checked and subverted. But should nine or ten states adopt the constitution, how miserable will be the condition of public and private credit in those states who decline it. Will any American or foreign merchant trust his property within their boundaries?—Will any foreign nation have the smallest confidence in an useless limb severed from the body? America, in the deplorable event of the rejection of the federal constitution, will be like an hopeless victim whom justice has subjected to the rack. She will resemble one of those pitable objects in the disjointed condition of her members. In one respect indeed her situation will be more dreadful. The *despot* terminates all his agonies, while our distracted country will be doomed to drag on her miserable existence for a length of time to which no human mind can fix a period.

In such a situation of affairs, instead of expecting new schemes of emolument and advantage, we must foresee the certain loss of many old ones. Instead of frequent and numerous emigrations, and an influx of imported wealth, we may be too certain of depopulation, and the exportation of property. Instead of the delightful and beneficial cultivation of the arts of peace, we must once more experience the miseries of civil discord—not to secure, but to destroy our peace, liberty and safety.

It has been said by some, that the United States are much too extensive to continue under one government. But the youngest people now on the theatre of life remember this very country, joined by the Floridas on the south, and by Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and Canada, on the north, existing under one government. To all these were added the West-India islands, New-Foundland, the British territories in the East-Indies, and the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland. It will be soon enough to consider whether we ought to separate, when a disposition of that kind is discovered in some of the states. Hitherto no such disposition has appeared. The general convention, who were a respectable representation of our country, certainly did not think the idea either proper or conducive to our happiness, or they would have framed their act accordingly. Congress have never recommended a separation to our consideration, nor has the legislature of any state advised or desired it. However pleasing it may be to individuals, there is no proof of its being the wish of a single county in the union. A little reflection will shew it to be as inconsistent with our happiness and interest, as it is opposite to the wishes and feelings of the people. Were we united by the federal government, there would be no enemy at hand to disturb our perfect tranquillity. The Spaniards in the south, we may assume, have infinitely more reason to be apprehensive of our movements, than we of theirs. The British provinces on the north are more likely, in the event of a war, to furnish opportunity against us. But they cannot be very injurious, and indeed they may rather serve the useful purpose of keeping us on our guard. We have nothing to fear from either of those quarters, provided we are united. In this respect the United States under the new constitution will possess all the advantages in America, which Henry IV. hoped to produce by a general league in Europe, with this great difference in our favour, that the road to ours is through well conducted and free councils, independently held by the states concerned, and his scheme, however useful and noble the design, would necessarily have been effected by force and bloodshed.

Without advancing the arrogant idea that the proposed plan of federal government is perfectly unexceptionable, the proper question on this great occasion seems to be, whether the happiness of America will not be more effectually promoted by adopting it, with the power and right to introduce amendments provided in it, than by rejecting it under the present circumstances of our country.

Some may ask, why not previously amend?—I respectfully answer, First, because our circumstances do not admit of delay without the loss of postponement of many great advantages, and without many serious dangers and injuries at home and abroad. Secondly, because it is not to be expected that any future convention will possess, in a more eminent degree than the last, the necessary regard for the general interests of America; and the indispensable spirit of amity and concession displayed by them. Thirdly, because the gentlemen who disapprove of the government acknowledge a variety of views, opinions, principles and feelings, as opposite and contradictory to each other, as they are to the proposed

constitution. Fourthly, because several of the states (and probably eight by this time) have adopted the government, some of which are extensive and some contracted, some in the north, some in the south, and some in the centre, some the most numerous in free citizens, and some the least so, some with unchecked democratic state constitutions, and some with the reverse, some poor with a paper lawful money, and some rich with no lawful money but solid coin, some purely agricultural, and some manufacturing and commercial. Fifthly, because the adoption of the constitution by eight states (if it shall so appear) containing about two thirds of the free white inhabitants of the United States, is a strong proof that the convention have not mistaken the feelings, opinions and interests, of the people at large.

The government now offered to the free citizens of America is truly a government of the people, for no man can be excluded from giving his voice, or from holding the offices which are necessary to execute it. Is it requisite to qualify a man to elect or be elected, that he be rich? No, for there is no qualification of property, though it was demanded by some who now oppose the constitution. Is it necessary to be of noble blood or of a powerful family? No, for it is declared that there shall be no titles, rank or nobility. Is there a power given to a king or a prince to alter and amend the constitution? No, for it is vested, where I trust it will ever remain, in the people themselves.

AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, March 20.

AN American vessel belonging to Maryland, laden with corn for a market, was taken about the beginning of the year within three miles of Leghorn by a Barbary corsair, and was sent off for Algiers, but a Venetian frigate falling in with her, re-took her, and brought her into Leghorn.

The Spanish navy is at present the chief object of the ministry of that kingdom. It seems to be the idea of that government to increase the naval force of the kingdom to 100 ships of the line, and to revive the plan devised by the marquis del Rusenades, of effectually protecting their extensive colonies and commerce in time of war.

March 27. Some advices have been received from Gibraltar, which appear to have rather an alarming tendency. They relate to some altercations which had taken place between the governor of that fortress and the commandant of St. Roch, of a serious political nature.

The court of Petersburg have received dispatches from the army of prince P. N. Nekrasov, posted at Elizabeth-Gord, dated the 7th of February. They state that, on the 27th of October, the troops of Kaban-die, consisting of 2000 men armed in coats of mail, 3000 ordinary soldiers with their commander Murat, and 40 princes of the contrary marched against the people of Cuban. They first reduced the inhabitants of Babechevsk, consisting of 2000 families, and obliged them to give hostages for their future friendship. After that, they marched towards the river Urtep, and reduced 800 habitations, obliging them also to give hostages; proceeding further, they reduced 3500 more Tartar habitations, obliging them not only to give hostages and swear allegiance, but also to swear to defend the Russian empire against their enemies.

It is said, that before the present session of parliament is over, there will be a new creation of peers—among whom they reckon the names of Sir James Harris, Sir John Aubrey, Sir Sampson Gideon, and Mr. Rolle.

A very uncommon circumstance happened to a person who had bought a share of a ticket in the present lottery.—He was going through London Bridge in a boat with some friends, and the conversation turning on the lottery, he informed them of his adventuring in it, and having a share in his pocket, he took it out to shew to them; at the same instant, a sudden gust of wind blew it out of his hand, and it was taken to some distance, and then floated on the water. The watermen rowed after it amidst the eddy of the tide, and, after much difficulty, at last obtained it; but the sequel is the most extraordinary, it absolutely proved a share of the 20,000l. prize.

March 30. According to letters from Gibraltar, the naval force fitting out by the states of Barbary, amounts to upwards of one hundred sail of vessels, several of which are stout ships, from 40 to 50 guns. The emperor of Morocco brings a very formidable fleet to sea on the Russians entering the Mediterranean.

March 31. According to letters from Gibraltar of the second instant, all the Barbary states are equip-

ing their naval forces with the utmost expedition, and what gives reason to conclude that hostile intentions against some European powers (suppose to the Russians) as the motive for such expedition, is, that the emperor of Morocco has entered into alliance with the regencies of Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli, &c. to support each other with naval forces. It is also said at Tangiers, in the emperor of Morocco's court, that the best understanding at this time prevails between those powers and the august head of the Ottoman faith at Constantinople; if so, the Russians will have more work cut out for them than they probably expected—for though these Africans have no ships of the line, their navies are very powerful, and may prove a very desirable acquisition to the Ottoman forces, if it were only in the preventing supplies from being sent to the Russian fleet, particularly among the islands of the Archipelago and the Levant.

On Wednesday last col. Smith set off for Falmouth to take his passage for New-York in the next packet. He has resided three years in this country, as secretary of legation, and minister from the United States of America. During the late unfortunate contest with America, he was aide-de-camp to general Washington, and an officer of great reputation in that service. The friends that he acquired during his residence in this country, will lament his departure.—The British officers who were committed to his care and charge, after the capture of the British army at York-town, (whose adversary he had been, but not their enemy) will ever remember with gratitude and affection, his humanity and politeness to them, and his generosity to every private man then prisoner.—He is nearly allied to Mr. Adams, the American minister plenipotentiary, who is likewise upon the point of his departure for America.—Our own ministers know best why their residence in this country is no longer continued.

April 2. The Russian envoy has made an application to the states of Holland, for transports to be engaged and fitted out for Petersburg, which the states general have positively refused, being resolved to accord with the court of London.

April 3. After the cabinet on Monday, which was held in consequence of the evasive conduct of the court of Madrid respecting the large equipments going forward in the Mediterranean, a spirited remonstrance was dispatched to that court—the substance of which is reported to be, that the British court cannot see with indifference so powerful a preparation, and that unless an unequivocal and satisfactory answer is given, similar equipments will be made in the British ports without loss of time.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 13.—“The vessels belonging to commodore Crosby's squadron, which have made a general review of what is going on in the African ports, have returned with an account, that they are every where equipping ships of force. At Tunis the bey has furnished nine ships for the particular service of the Porte; three of them are frigates of considerable force. The dey of Algiers is also decidedly against the enemies of the Ottoman faith, and besides others, has two ships of fifty guns each, almost new, rigged and manned in the completest manner. The emperor of Morocco, who about two years since sent away the Prussian consul from Tetuan, has made no declaration, but his intentions are every way apparent. The Moor will be a valuable acquisition, as they reckon thirty men of war, of which four or five are fit for laying along-side any of the Muscovite ships of sixty guns. We expect in a few months, sufficient news, in part, to furnish out a long letter every post. Till when, adieu.”

“P. S. The commodore, in the Trusty, of 50 guns, is still absent from us on a cruise.”

DUBLIN, April 5.

A letter from Alicante, March 4.—“The last accounts from Barbary mention, that the dey of Algiers has given orders to fit out seven of his largest men of war with the greatest expedition, all of which are to carry the bloody flag; they are to be commanded by some of the bravest and most experienced officers in his navy, men who have signalized themselves in repeated acts of invincible courage; and so fully bent is that prince on having each ship manned with fellows equally daring and resolute, that he has given strict charge to the captains not to receive a man on board but such as has been, at least, three cruises in some of the Algerine corsairs. It is thought this armament will be ready in the middle of April at farthest, and most people think its destination is to assist the Porte against the Russians.”

“Two barks will be added to the fleet, one of 28, and the other of 16, guns; the captain of the former is said to be Sidi Abdallah, an English renegade, a very bold intrepid fellow, whose courage has often been evinced in numberless conflicts. The infidel has but one arm, yet he fires a blunderbuss with great dexterity, and is allowed to be one of the best navigators in the dey's service.”

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

A letter from an English gentleman at Leghorn has the following article. On the 13th of February ran into this port an American vessel called the States, Thomas Watson, master; she had been chased by a Barbary pirate, and had the been an hour later the must have been taken. The vessel is laden with wheat and flour, and was bound for Portugal; but the captain has disposed of his cargo

here, and says, that if he can get safe home, he never will come into this part of the world again without convoy. He has obtained of the Grand Duke the favour of having a frigate to convoy him out of the reach of the pirates.

June 3. The following is an extract of a letter from Naples, February 26, 1788. “In answer to an inquiry as to the state of Mount Vesuvius, of which so much has lately been inserted in the papers, we have had several small eruptions, attended by lava in proportion, which, running into the valleys of Hermitage, did no damage to the fertile places. The capricious mountain is now very quiet, and throws out only a small quantity of smoke at the mouth of the crater; but its top is not fallen in, as you suppose in your letter.”

SAVANNA, May 8.

On or about the night of the 25th ultimo, Mr. Burnet, mentioned to be wounded, and then remaining at his fort on Turtle River, having his two sons, a doctor Wicham, another white man, and two negroes with him, was suddenly attacked by a numerous body of Indians, who took possession of the fort, and compelled Burnet's party to retire to the block-house, after scalping one of the negroes. A smart action then commenced, which ended with the retreat of the Indians, after wounding one of the young Burnets, and several of the balls bruising the cloaths and hat of the doctor.

Last Sunday se'night some negro men were carried off from Col. Maybank's plantation, in Liberty county, by the Indians. Col. Maxwell has since been over the Alamah, with a party of men, and returned without being able to come up with any of the savages.

A letter from Sunbury, dated yesterday, mentions, that a few days ago, at Sapelo, a man was fired at while milking his cow; the cow was killed, but her owner fortunately escaped unhurt.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

CHARLESTON, May 23, 1788.

Yesterday the convention determined that a committee should be appointed to consider if any and what amendments ought to be made in the new constitution, previous to putting the grand question.

The members of the committee were Mr. E. Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Pringle, Judge Pendleton, Rev. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Hunter, col. Huger, col. Hill, and Mr. William Wilson.

The committee reported in nearly the following words:

As the obtaining the following amendments would tend to remove the apprehensions of some of the good people of this state, and confirm the blessings intended by the said constitution, We do declare, that as the right to regulate elections to the federal legislature, and to direct the manner, times, and places of holding the same is, and ought to remain to all posterity, a fundamental right,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the general government of the United States ought not to interfere therein, but in cases where the legislatures shall refuse or neglect to execute that part of their duty to the constitution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the 3d section of article 6th, should be amended, by inserting the word “other” between the words *no* and *religious*.

Resolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, but where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise, are sufficient for the public exigencies; nor then until congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, and in case such state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest thereon, after the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed by such requisitions.

Resolved, That the states respectively, do retain every power not expressly delegated by this constitution to the general government of the union.

Resolved, That it be a standing instruction to such delegates as may hereafter be elected, to represent this state in the general government, to use every possible and necessary exertion to obtain an alteration of the constitution, conformable to the foregoing resolutions.

June 10, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Broad-Creek, Kent-Island, Queen-Anne's county, SUNDRY valuable articles, the late property of Joshua Hatt-riley, consisting of boats, household furniture, farming utensils, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES PRICE, trustee.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

SOME time in December last was stolen out of the house of Mr. John B. Turner, in Port-Tobacco, a very small pinchbeck WATCH, with a tortoise shell case, the under part of the rim that confines the crystal and prevents its going through, was near one half broke off, the number and maker's name unknown. Any person that will produce the said watch to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THO. HOW RIDGATE.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

It was my intention to have exhibited the model of the fire engine, on an improved, simple method, whereby water can be raised for various uses, as well as the improved method of applying water to grind at saw; but with reluctance I inform you, I have not been able to make a satisfactory experiment, on account of the failure of my trunks, which convey the water up to the receiver, they admitted air so freely, that supplied the vacuum, and prevented the water from rising. The immediate necessity for me, at Philadelphia, caused me to decline any repairs here, or I should certainly succeed, for the principles, being infallible, want nothing but to be well executed to remove all doubts respecting the utility of it. At Philadelphia it is proposed to put the different plans into use, where you will hear from. I hope the gentlemen will not think it any the less practicable for a failure that can be so easily obviated, but must bear the reflections of the un-informed, till perfected.

And have the honor to be, gentlemen, your devoted humble servant,
JOSEPH BARNES, as per June 6th, 1788. MR. RUMSEY.

June 11, 1788.

THE honourable the chancery of Maryland having appointed the subscribers trustees for the creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis; in order to enable us to execute the said trust, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the said William Logan make immediate payment, and those who have any demands are requested to produce the same, that a just and proper dividend may be made, and the business closed as soon as possible.

Will positively be sold, on Tuesday the 12th of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, known and distinguished on the plot of said city by No. 37, with the following improvements thereon.

A wharf 130 feet front, with 22 feet water, and 150 feet deep, a brick house two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a framed blacksmith's shop. Also a lot on Cornhill-street with a framed house thereon, and all the household furniture of the said William Logan, consisting of feather beds, tables, chairs and kitchen furniture.

ALLEN RYNN, } trustees.
DAVID GEDDES, }

Washington county, May 29, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *condemnation* issued from Washington county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 7th of July next,

FIVE acre lot of ground, situate in the town of Sharpburgh, seized and taken from Benjamin Furman at the suit of William Lee.

ADAM OTT, sheriff.

Washington county, May 29, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *ieri facias*, issued from Montgomery county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 7th of July next, at the court house,

ABOUT fifty acres of land, situate in the South Mountain, on the great road leading from Hagar's-town to Frederick and Baltimore; on this tract is a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and other necessary buildings, with a good pump of water, some meadow ground, and a considerable quantity more may be made; this is an excellent stand for a tavern, being about 3 miles from Hagar's-town. Seized and taken in execution from John Oar at the suit of William Deskins, assignee of William and John Lee.

ADAM OTT, sheriff.

May 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to make application to Frederick county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the outlines of a tract of land, lying in Frederick county, called the Refurvy on Locust-Neck, as their particular parts thereof.

FREDERICK KEEFER,
JOHN SHARLOTS.

Calvert county, May 5, 1788.

In pursuance of a decree from the chancery court, and a trust to me for that purpose, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the fourteenth day of June next,

THAT valuable tract of land whereon doctor Alexander Hamilton Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased, did live, it being part of a tract of land called BATCHELDOUR'S or BATCHELOR'S QUARTER, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, subject to the dower of the widow of said Alexander Hamilton Smith; upon the said land are a commodious dwelling house and kitchen, many useful out-houses, two good tobacco houses, a garden and orchard.—The land will be sold upon six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

SAMUEL CHEW.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 27, 1788.

WHEREAS the court of appeals did, at their last sitting, confirm the judgment of the general court, declaring that the purchasers of confiscated British property, subsequent to the consolidating act, have a right to pay the interest due on said purchases in certificates; this is to give notice to all such purchasers, that the interest due, and for which actions were brought to compel payment, with the cost of suit, is to be paid within six weeks from the date hereof, or immediately thereafter the actions will be proceeded on to compel the payment thereof: and whereas several years interest have become due on said purchases, and for which no actions have been brought, this is also to inform said purchasers, that all the annual interest due, and that may become due by the 1st September next, must be paid on or before that day, or process will be ordered immediately thereafter.

3 T. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Annapolis, May 27, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the worshipful the justices of Anne Arundel county court, for the creditors of Jacob Duvall, in order to enable me to execute the said trust, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Jacob Duvall, that their accounts are now in possession of the subscriber, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment.

To be sold on the 18th day of June, 1788, on the plantation now occupied by the said Jacob Duvall, all his stock, household furniture, &c.

The creditors of said Duvall are requested to meet at said place on the day of sale.

JOSEPH BREWER, trustee.

N. B. A likely young negro fellow to be sold also for cash, or bond with approved security.

Baltimore, March 31, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next August court, for Frederick county, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of two tracts of land, called White Level and Fell's Dale, in said county, agreeable to an act of assembly.

JOSHUA GIST.

May 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Rhodes, in Caroline county, and state of Maryland, about four miles below Melvill's warehouse, as a stray, about the middle of December last, a stout well made black gelding, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a large blaze in his face, his left hind foot white, is pretty much crested, supposed to be 8 or nine years old this spring. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 9, 1788.
Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 3500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils; appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3500 acres.

And on Friday, the 15th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 15000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Red's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 300 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrist's furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrist.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

May 1788.

ON the petition of William Raifin, of Anne Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 13th day of June next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and personally served on the attorney-general and treasurer of the western shore.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 1788.

ON the petition of William Spurrier, of Anne Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Townsh.

May 24, 1788.
To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at Elk-Ridge Landing,
ON the 15th day of June next, by the subscriber, trustee, appointed by the honorable chancellor of the state of Maryland, to dispose of the estate, real and personal, of capt. Edward Spurrier, 225 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, the fork of Patuxent, where Thomas Sappington, sen. did live; also a negro man and boy; 3 horses, a few cattle and hogs, some household furniture, and upwards of one thousand dollars of final settlement certificates.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Trustee.

Prince George's county, May 19th, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to pay his just debts, he intends to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sitting court after this advertisement shall have been inserted six weeks in the newspaper, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An Act respecting insolvent debtors."

THOMAS HODGSKIN, jun.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Talbot, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 23, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Wilson, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 11th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most principled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osanbrigt shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such adreits that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly on a matter very interesting to him; such as are desirous to know the purport may be informed by personal application.

April 30, 1788. THOMAS RUTLAND.

Port-Tobacco, February 25, 1788.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable chancellor, trustees for Nicholas Serlott, an insolvent debtor, do request all persons indebted to the estate of the said Nicholas Serlott to make immediate payment, that they may have it in their power to complete the settlement of the said trust; all those who have claims against the said Serlott are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend. Constant attendance will be given in Port-Tobacco for the purpose of receiving the debts due to the estate of the said Serlott, and in case of the absence of both of us, payments made to Mr. John Beale Turner will be good.

GEORGE DENT, Trustees for
ZEPHANIAH TURNER, N. Serlott.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland Gazette.
Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 5, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to petition the justices of Calvert county court, after six weeks' notice, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.
 WILLIAM WINFIELD.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Beg. Cur. Can.

Test **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. C.

May 23, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next June term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

To: **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
 Reg. Cur. Cam.

T. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**,
Reg. Cir. Can.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland Gazette.
Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cir. Can.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to petition the justices of Prince-George's county court, after six weeks notice, for the benefit of the act respecting

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, French-Street.

T T E.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 12, 1788.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Mount Vernon, March 5, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses.

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a penny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom. The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overleer.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED.

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,
To be Sold, by
JOHN RANDALL.

Anne Arundel county, Head of South river, May 21, 1788.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, the 14th day of April last, a negro man named PETER, the property of Dr. James Steuart, and legally hired to the subscriber for one year. Peter is five feet six or seven inches high, about forty-five years of age, and grey headed; built on when he went away, a grey, farnought jacket, red half-thick breeches, of snabbs shirt, yarn stockings, old shoes and an old felt hat; he is remarkably fond of a banjo, which he often carries with him when on visits; has been used to waiting and jobbing, professes dishing and sawing at the whip-law. He is well acquainted in the following neighbourhoods, viz. Turkey Island, on Patuxent river, Doden, on South river, West river, the Swamp, at and about Mr. Stephen Steward's ship-yard, Annapolis and Baltimore towns. He is an artful fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man, and change his cloths and name. I therefore forewarn all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing the said negro. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive four pounds, if taken thirty miles from home six pounds, if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD HIGGINS.

TAKEN up as a stray by HENRY PAIN, living in Montgomery county, near Monocory chapel, a black MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a small star and a snip, branded on the near shoulder I. P. appears to be young. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

May 5, 1788.

Four Dollars Reward.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night last, a grey HORSE, he has two white hind feet, and a small star in his forehead. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable expenses, paid by

3X ADAM MILLER.

Annapolis, March 18, 1788.

THE public is informed, that, agreeable to a late act or assembly, an inspection house is now built in this city, near the water and convenient to a good wharf, the prizes are under cover, a good inspector appointed, and is now ready to receive tobacco from any part of the state. It is well known that Annapolis is the most convenient port in the state for bay craft, and it will be very convenient for those on the bay and rivers on the eastern as well as the western shore, to bring their tobacco to this warehouse for inspection, where it will be well taken care of, ready for a good market, and easily conveyed to any part of the state, to shipping.

2X 8w

ROMULUS,

STANDS this season at Mr. David Steuart's upper Plantation, upon Anne Arundel manor, and will cover at 3 pounds cash, and 3 shillings to the groom.

Romulus is a bright bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, handsome and active, he was got by Sweeper, his dam by Hamilton's Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, out of an Othello mare.

JOHN KNEAVES, Overleer.

N. B. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, or tobacco will be received at the market price, instead of the cash, provided it is delivered at the above place by the first of August next.

6X

TAKEN up as a stray by JOHN SNOWDEN, living at the Patuxent Iron-works, a dark bay HORSE, marked on the near shoulder or buttock with the letter I, and has white spots under his two fore fetlocks, with a few white hairs on his forehead, appears to be nine or ten years old, and near fourteen hands high; trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

only to the lands lying between Opechee, which would be good for the state to be well between twenty and thirty miles from the river.

has not been an individual confirmed, or who has been beyond the boundary line at the Indian nation in the present disturbances among a different state.

possible entirely to prevent thing and surveying lands. This is always very proper. Has been prevented at the

has not been an individual confirmed, or who has been beyond the boundary line at the Indian nation in the present disturbances among a different state.

Pittsburgh, dated May 16. entry is confined to Indian of those accounts have been expected there will be the Indians at the treaty; appearances of hostile intention. Some boats were attacked miles down the Ohio; and others taken; among the of Baltimore, who was sent to Detroit; from this matter, it is conjectured principal agents in the al-

O N, June 3. circumstances may be determined the middle of April ing to Mr. Kenben Pous, Arney-town, was set on for weeks they looked at soon hatched; they daily usual time, and at the end great surprise, they found two and two fastened to end of their little toes as well as the owner separated; one of them was hurt in pteen are now living, and

O N D, May 11. our principal ports are e favours that have been n commerce by the arrest of They are particularly cla- ricle, concerning the free and oil. The 5th article, upon ships built in Ame- contrary to the interest of I am not a proper judge of ever reason to believe that pective chambers of com- ed by the court, who seems every encouragement to the States, though it might be al to the private interest of

SBURG, June 5. on Richmond, June 2. ted whether the short-hand red to take down the busi- dic information. Opposed on and White, with suc- his opposite upon this men were strangers that for any one, for not only

the people at large might be misinformed, but a fatal stab might be given to a gentleman of the house from a perversion of his language—that it was a breach of privilege, and had been frequently determined to by the house of commons; that so the member who moved this question, that his objections proceeded from those principles, and not from a wish to be again a member of another row. he had given his voice for an adjournment to the throne, where, surrounded by his countrymen, he would endeavour to speak the language of his soul.

that without force, and the Black Sea is at this moment in the possession of the Turkish Squadron. Without transports the Russian fleet cannot sail from Constance. We have denied them the ship and men. From Holland they cannot expect to procure them, as the King of Great Britain has great influence there. They cannot get out, without a man, forty transports in a week, nor in a month. It is a work of time and effort, and could not be completed in time for the sailing of the Russian Squadron this campaign.

The pretended dispute between us and the Indians respecting territory, is a mere delusion. The boundary line of our frontier counties, as established in 1783, immediately on our entering into treaty with them at the close of the late war, gave them very general satisfaction, and was never complained of in any of their different talks or treaties. All within those two years, McGillivray and his Indians have found it necessary to have recourse to it. That this is the case, you may be convinced, from the report of their publications in the Alabama Gazette.

ON the petition of Ben Anne's county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is given of the said petitioner next is appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in that a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that six weeks in the Maryland Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of J Anne-Arundel county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is given of the said petitioner next is appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in that a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that six weeks in the Maryland Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of Jo county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is given of the said petitioner, that appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that this in the Maryland Gazette Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of Pl county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is given of the said petitioner, that appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that this in the Maryland Gazette Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of Jerer county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is given of the said petitioner, that appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that this in the Maryland Gazette Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given of the said petitioner, that appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that this in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser. Test. SAMUEL

ON the petition of V to the chancellor, of assembly, entitled, A notice is hereby given of the said petitioner, that appointed for a meeting at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, a trustee or trustees will on their behalf, according to the act; and it is ordered that this in the Maryland Test. SAMUEL

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to petition the justices of Calvert county court, after six weeks notice, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 6X FIELDER PARKER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to petition the justices of Calvert county court, after six weeks notice, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 6X WILLIAM WINFIELD.

notice, to the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 6X BURTON CROSSBY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next June term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 3 SEBASTIAN OLEY.

notice, to the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 6X HUE DUPLESSIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to petition the justices of Prince-George's county court, after six weeks notice, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors. 6X JOHN KING.

Annapolis, May 17, 1788. As there is a vacancy for establishing a vendue store in this city, where sellers and buyers may readily suit each other, where in addition to the speedy market at vendues always obtained for the sale of valuable goods, a variety of lumber, remnants of stores, and household furniture of little or no use to the holders or owners, generally meet with a rapid sale and store the owners pockets with considerable sums of money; which lumber, remnants and furniture, for want of such an institution, commonly moulder into dust.

Where gentlemen and others may readily accommodate themselves with new furniture, at a less price than what their old furniture will sometimes sell for. The subscriber, patronized by eminent characters in this city, and encouraged by sundry of his friends in the country, humbly offers his services to the public in that capacity; he flatters himself that his thorough knowledge of, and diligent application to, the duties of that office, will merit for him the esteem of those who wish to employ him. Sales will be held every Saturday, when every exertion will be used to give ample satisfaction, by the public's most obedient and most humble servant, EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. He lives between the printing-office and stable-house. 3X

May 16, 1788. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Carley, late of Montgomery county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it are requested to bring them in legally proved to the subscribers, by the first day of September next.

3X LAURENCE O'NEALE, administrators. ALICE CARSEY,

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK, ten years old next spring, the property of the subscriber, will cover the ensuing season at the subscriber's plantation in Charles county, at five pounds current money a mare, but if paid by the first day of August next, three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will be received in lieu of five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree, as it is so well known, but it may be seen at his stable. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

March 1, 1788. 5

NOTICE.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction on the application of the subscriber, and other executors of William Neill, deceased, against Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding, any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever; these are to give notice to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTENAY, acting executor of WILLIAM NEILL. 3



TAKEN up as a stray by NATHAN COOKE, a bay MAKE, about 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, her left hind foot white to her fetlock, no perceivable brand, nor dock, and appears to be unbroke, about thirteen and half hands high. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges. 2

Annapolis, April 28, 1788. The SUBSCRIBER hath just received by the WASHINGTON, captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN, from LONDON,

A GENERAL assortment of merchandise, among which are the following useful articles, that he will dispose of for cash.

40d, 30d, 20d, 10d, 5d, 4d, and 3d, flat pointed nails; 30d, 6d, 4d, 3d, and ad brails; 3d, 6d, 4d, 3d and ad clout nails; 40d, 30d, 20d and 10d dog nails; lath nails, fadler's tacks, various sorts of trunk nails, brail nails, lath springs, brail pins, 6d, fine sharp pointed clasp nails; a large assortment of flat and round head wood screws, all sorts of carpenters firmers and scribbing gouges, socket chisels and gouges, mortice and turning chisels, pit-saw, cross cut saw, hand-saw, tennon-saw and dovetail-saw files; various sorts of smiths and carpenters files and rasps; various sorts of punches, brad awls, flooring awls, screw drives and double worm London gimblets; a large assortment of H, HL, dovetail, butt, cross-garnet and pew-hinges; different kinds of chest, table, fall, prospect and other brail hinges; a number of pit-saws, frame-saws, hand-saws, pannel-saws, tennon-saws, table saws, dovetail saws, lath-saws, turning saws, fret-saws and web-saws; various kinds of axes, hatchets and adzes; bed-screws and caltors; carpenters and bricklayers brail trying squares and bevels; fine Salisbury glue; a large assortment of various kinds of locks with pendant furniture, such as brail and iron cases of 3, 7 and 8 inches, drawback, dead, closet, fall, cupboard, draw, prospect, chest, tea-chest, dog, horse and padlocks; tea table latches, brail mounting for desks and drawers; augers, bench screws, handles with ferris, pullies, prandant and Dutch rings, lath fastenings, jointers, trying planes, long planes, jack planes, single and double iron'd trying and smoothing planes, rebate planes; a large assortment of moulding planes, consisting of complete sets of hollows and rounds, quarter rounds, ovolos, beads, ogees, cornice, picture frame and fancy moulding planes; plows and stocks with brail pads with fitted bits complete; lath planes, raising planes, grooving planes and phillisters; right and left hand snipe bills, rules, compasses, dividers, iron squares and wood axes; a large assortment of different kind of polished and plain freight and necked bolts; teutcheons, garden rakes and spades; shovels, broad weed and garden hoes; pendant, handle and thumb latches; plasterer's trowels and sieves; bricklayers trowels and axes, claw, lathing and rivetting hammers; pincers and vices; various kinds of knives and forks; linens, calicoes, chintzes, gazes, silks, satins, cambrics; silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings; trimmings, buttons, stays, bed buns, table clothes, petticoats, towelling, counterpanes, shoes, ribbands, mankeens and stuffs; elegant fancy waistcoat patterns, gloves, feathers, flowers, superfine and coarse broad clothes, florentines, crapes, handkerchiefs, hats, teas, bladders, carpets, quiltings, snuff, saddlery, bridles, large fish kettles, white lead, boiled oil, turpentine, mustard, red lead, litharge, vitriol, calophony, verdigrease, Prussian blue, Dutch pink, rose pink, vermilion, verditor, amber, stone oker, amber, gum araback, gum copal, gamboge, gum animi, aqua fortis, spirit of wine, red chalk, pallet knives, whiting, lamp and ivory black; leaf gold of a superfine quality; a large quantity of window glais of a large size—and many more articles too tedious to mention.

4 JOSEPH CLARK.

PITT,



WILL stand at Annapolis, and every Saturday will be at captain Baldwin's tavern, near the Head of Severn, and will cover at the moderate price of one guinea cash, and half a dollar to the groom, the season. PITT is six years old, a jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, well made, handsome, strong and active; he was got by Mr. Hanford's Chatham, his dam a three quarter blood mare by Figure.

May 3, 1788. 4X JAMES WILLIAMS.

May 21, 1788. A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is desired at the Cool Springs on the tenth July next. By order, J. CARTWRIGHT, Register.